

C.C.F.

*Saskatchewan Farmer-Labor  
Group*



# HANDBOOK *for* SPEAKERS

*Compiled from Reports of Conferences  
held in Saskatoon and Regina,  
January 7 and February 11  
respectively, 1933*

**READ THIS**

**and we know  
you will Vote  
Farmer-Labor**

*Issued by*

**FARMER-LABOR GROUP**

Head Office: SASKATOON





## Introductory

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This hand-book is a digest of the minutes of the two conferences of the Farmer-Labor Group, the first held in Saskatoon, January 7, 1933, and the second at Regina, February 11th, 1933. We have eliminated, as far as possible, any duplication in the questions relating to our policy, and have done the same with the answers, keeping as nearly as possible the wording in both cases. A chart outlining the Economic Programme, accompanied by a detailed series of explanatory notes, has been prepared by Head Office, and will be found inserted at the centre of this hand-book. Our Economic Policy, Federal and Provincial, has also been incorporated in the hand-book, and will be found on page 21.

"In seeking to build a Co-operative Commonwealth we are thus obeying and fulfilling the great biological laws of life. Indeed, we are co-operating with the purpose of life, and are in reality, fellow-laborers with

One God, one law, one element,  
And one far-off Divine event,  
To which the whole creation moves."

# **The Federal Policy of the Farmer-Labor Group**

**PREAMBLE:** In the opinion of the organized Farmer-Labor Group in Saskatchewan the present economic crisis is due to the inherent unsoundness of the capitalistic system, which is based on private ownership of resources and capitalistic control of production and distribution.

**OBJECTIVE:** The social ownership of all resources and the machinery of wealth production to the end that we may establish a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the basic principle, regulating production, distribution and exchange, will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits.

**Question by Chairman:** "You are quite in agreement with the Preamble? It is quite understood?"  
All agreed.

**Socialization of the Banking, Credit and Financial System of the Country, together with the Social Ownership, Development, Operation and Control of Utilities and Natural Resources.**

**Q.**—"How will the Farmer-Labor Group finance if elected?"

**A.**—"If elected to power in the Province, we will presume that there is not a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Government in office at Ottawa, but that we have a Liberal or Conservative Government in office. The first thing we would have to consider would be the financing of social services in this Province. The present Premier, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, says we would first of all have to call upon the Royal Bank of Canada. There is very little doubt but what the Bank would insist that we carry out the present policy and pay 6% or 7% interest for advances. We would refuse to pay interest to the Bank and in all probability they would refuse to finance the Provincial Government. The logical thing to do then would be for the Provincial Government to go directly to the Federal Government and point out that we need immediate finance and suggest to them that meantime, at least, until the banking system of the country is socialized, they grant us the same privilege as they grant to chartered private banks. This, of course, would be a temporary measure until we had a chance to elect a C.C.F. Dominion Government. No doubt the Federal Government would refuse. The Provincial Government of the day would then declare a moratorium on all external debts at least, and immediately issue Provincial tokens, which would serve as a medium for exchange of goods and services."

**Q.**—"How would our system compare with the system of Australia?"

**A.**—"They have no socialized system or nationalized system. They have a Central Bank in control, and they are operating a system just a little in advance of where we are. They have inflation, and

apparently are conducting this successfully. We believe this—that if we have Banks of issue only, and leave the loaning of money in the hands of the private banks, that all we shall have in effect is a Bankers' Bank, and that will be of no material benefit to the producers and consumers of this country as a whole."

Q.—"Has the Provincial Government the power to cut interest rates?"

A.—"I would say that within the Province of Saskatchewan the Government of Saskatchewan would have the power to influence the internal situation. The difficulty is this—that many of the mortgage and loan companies operating in the Province of Saskatchewan have Federal charters. But I believe this—that the Government of Saskatchewan has the power to issue a general moratorium if necessary, and if the loan companies and other lending bodies would not reduce their interest rates, then that weapon could be used in order to force down their interest rates. A legal rate of interest is a Federal matter."

Q.—"Will interest be charged by a Socialized Bank?"

A.—"There may be a service charge as it is obvious that all services of the State must be paid for."

Q.—"What about Victory Bonds?"

A.—"When we set up new currency we will immediately take in the old currency and give out new currency for old. Bonds will be taken in at face value and will be discounted. As the amount of the bond increases the discount increases."

Note—"Old Age Pensions are not to be looked upon as charity, but to be considered as a right of the citizen."

Q.—"In the event of the Province of Saskatchewan issuing scrip, how could it be put into circulation?"

A.—"There are several ways in which it could be put into circulation. First of all, we have a fairly large public service. Not only the public service of the cities but we have a large public service within the municipalities. We have a large amount of work undertaken by the Province itself. We have a large number of purchases made by the province and the municipalities. It would not be a difficult matter at all to get this scrip into circulation through those channels."

Q.—"How would we obtain credit to carry on our farm operations?"

A.—"The policy contemplates making advances to farmers against future deliveries to marketing board. The purpose of this would be to enable him to get the necessary machinery, etc., and would be deducted from his payments for produce."

Q.—"If we had a wheat crop of 200,000,000 bus., would the farmers be paid in scrip or legal tender?"

A.—"If the province was unable to borrow or obtain Dominion currency, then scrip would have to be used to a large degree for that purpose. But if wheat is sold in the markets of the world for international currency, which is exchangeable in Canada, the farmer would, of course, receive Dominion legal tender."

Q.—"In regard to exporting wheat, would there be cash coming back or produce?"

A.—"Both."

Q.—"Would you need to increase the volume of money from year to year or decrease it and how?"

A.—"We would take care of this by a managed currency."

Q.—"Upon what basis would exchange of commodities be made with countries under capitalist administration who would not recognize your socialized currency or your currency based on goods?"

A.—"Exchange of commodities will take place on the basis of barter of goods."

Q.—"How would we extend credit to the individual?"

A.—"Under the proposed system, with a balanced issue of currency, credit as we understand it, would be cut down, and the individual would be placed practically on a cash basis, because he would have the required amount of money to meet his obligations. If a man wanted to take a trip around the world, or something like that, for which a large sum of money would be required, he would not, of course, have the money at any given time to make the trip, and this is how it could be arranged. The man who desired to make the trip could buy with the currency which he has (and there would be a certain amount of such paper available for him to buy) warrants, or coupons, or something of that sort that he might save and use for the making of that trip, or anything else he wanted to buy. Supposing he wanted to buy something for his farm or to make improvements, etc. Today it is done through loan companies who expect high rates of interest. Under our banking plan there would be facilities afforded for obtaining the necessary credit or currency to make that improvement without the tremendous interest rate, because the only justifiable thing in the operation of a money system is to make a service-charge about sufficient to cover the actual cost of operation. The criterion of a loan would be this: the necessity of the same, the usefulness of that loan to a man and to the State generally; not the collateral, but the moral standing and the productive efficiency of that man and the holding that he has."

Q.—"How will the State Bank be administered?"

A.—"In arriving at the cost and ultimate price of commodities, the State Stabilization Board would allow a certain spread which would cover the cost of non-productive social services inclusive of the State Bank."

Q.—"How could we reduce interest rates when the present Government could not?"

A.—"The present government accepts the present conditions. We would not accept present conditions. We are out to change this, and the same factors would not be considered that are considered now."

Q.—"Is it the intention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation to do away with the existing Banks' charters entirely?"

A.—"The program of the C.C.F. is exactly the same as this—it would mean the substitution of a socialized banking system. This would mean the elimination of the chartered banks."

Q.—"Would not an extensive measure of inflation temporarily defeat the very objective we are after?"

A.—"It would bring about a temporary period of prosperity and might cause delay in putting our program into effect."

**Note**—"The stand of this organization is embodied in our Economic Policy and does not mean

inflation. We are not inflationists. We believe that a period of inflation would be just as bad for the people generally as the period of deflation. What we believe in is stabilization of the dollar."

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## **Remove the Burden of Debt Which Hangs So Heavily Over Society at the Present Time.**

Q.—"How would you proceed to do this?"

A.—"That would have to be decided by circumstances. Two sets of circumstances might arise. We might have a situation whereby we still have capitalism in control of the Federal House and yet the burden of debt in this province may be such as we feel that something must be done. Obviously the answer is that it would have to be removed by legislation and in some degree by consent. What policy could be pursued? Here's one: Not my own, but the suggestion that has been advanced by eminent economists. In the past 150 years there has been a rate of interest in effect greater than a service charge, which has been throughout the years from 2% to 3%. If we consider that for past indebtedness 2% to 3% would have been a fair rate of interest, you can arrive at a great elimination of the burden of debt by considering that all interest which has been paid in excess of 2½% shall have been considered to have been applied on principal and in that way a vast burden of debt would have been removed from society. That is one way.

"Under the socialized plan, debt would be removed in an entirely different way. We were talking this morning about taking over industry. On the taking over of these industries, the debts would be removed to the degree of new calculation. Bankrupt, wholly removed, semi-bankrupt, half removed, depending on the circumstances. Another way is by using reconverted loan and another way is by means of inflation—the putting into circulation of a large amount of paper money, which we would use to pay our debts, and, of course, debts would be almost entirely wiped out. The way that we would prefer is through the method of socialization."

Q.—"In the event of the Farmer-Labor Party being returned in Saskatchewan would there be an opportunity of pegging the price of wheat in the province for local consumption?"

A.—"The question is a difficult one. If we were driven to the adoption of scrip, we might of necessity have to base our scrip on something and that something might in this province be wheat. The consumption in this province of wheat is relatively small. If today we had a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Government in Canada, to my mind, the price of wheat in Canada could be set, regardless of world conditions. Under a managed currency on a commodity basis, it might be found advisable to set the number of units of currency or credit representing a bushel of wheat at 100 and 100 would conceivably amount to one dollar. Wheat would be one dollar. Tonight in Liverpool it is selling at around three shillings; about 75c.

"You say is it possible to set an internal currency based on commodities without regard to world markets. I think it is. Anyone who can borrow or buy it might get a copy of Sir Basil Blackett's book, 'Planned Money.' Sir Basil Blackett is a former Conservative member of the British House of Com-



mons. He is today a member of the Finance Council of the Government of India, a Director of the Bank of England, and was for eight years Chancellor of the Exchequer for India. And Sir Basil Blackett, speaking at Ottawa less than two years ago, made the somewhat startling statement that there need be no gold behind the currency used within the country itself. Moreover, that there need be no relationship between the internal and external currencies. So that as a Dominion we could control our price level, using a managed currency and planning industry. We are going to get a managed currency at any rate. We have been driven to it, and the way I would answer that question is this: That in Saskatchewan, no, it is not easily possible. In the Dominion of Canada, yes, it is a comparatively simple matter if we will realize that money is just exactly what we decide shall be money."

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## **PLANNED SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ECONOMY**

Q.—"Does this political party consider that this objective so stated gives to us a mandate to bring into operation Socialism if elected?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"How would you deal with unemployment and relief?"

A.—"If the Farmer-Labor Government was in power, we would endeavor to handle the matter of relief in a different way. We believe that the only way to cure unemployment is to make employment. What is actually happening today is this—that no matter how capable and efficient these unemployed citizens of today may be, unemployment is going to undermine them entirely. If the Farmer-Labor Government was in power we would endeavor to give employment to as large a number as we could possibly absorb, and through employment of these people scrip could get into circulation. I would not want anyone to think that this could be done in a day or a week. Plans would have to be made which would take considerable time to lay, and to bring into effect, but that is the logical way to handle our unemployment problem."

Q.—"Could we state that we would immediately put the unemployed to work using the natural resources we have, in having electricity brought to the farm homes, etc.?"

A.—"You could say that in the event of the return to power of the Farmer-Labor Government, the Government would immediately work out plans to absorb as many of the unemployed as possible, and in discussing these plans we may say that we would endeavor to use our natural resources like coal, water and copper to electrify the province."

Q.—"Is it not a fact that we have raw materials such as lumber, wool, etc., and that very little is being done with these at the present time? Why not go into the manufacturing of these useful products?"

A.—"We can do a great deal of economic planning right in this province if we will, and we have that included in our platform. I would go a step beyond that and say that in my opinion it would be perfectly feasible in this province to set up an economic unit in the Dominion of Canada to supply ourselves with almost everything we require. We have the raw material in this province to set up a large number of secondary industries, and in my

mind the future of the world lies not in the large cities, industrialized, and with its slums, but rather in medium sized cities close to the raw material. In the Province of Saskatchewan, we have a great opportunity of building up along these lines. Coal fields, copper, other minerals, lumber, etc.

"A Farmer-Labor Government in the Province of Saskatchewan would endeavor, in meeting the unemployment situation, particularly at the present time, to begin planning for the use of our entire resources on a planned economy basis."

Q.—"Will a farmer interested in wheat have to curtail his acreage?"

A.—"We will set up an Agricultural Planning Board. Each industry will be given adequate representation in the control of industry. Our board will have on it representatives of agriculture. We will endeavor to get the greatest degree of satisfaction for the amount of labor we put into it. Every surplus would really become a reserve."

Q.—"If we have a surplus of wheat and if we desire tea will we make with the tea raising countries the best barter we can?"

A.—"Yes, as long as we can. There is no reason why in the future we would not be willing to accept their money as being worth its face value."

Q.—"What is meant by a planned system of economy?"

A.—"It is proposed under a planned system of National Economy to thoroughly plan all activities in our National economic life and to balance production with distribution by means of our currency system."

Q.—"What provision does the Farmer-Labor Party make to lighten the burden of the housewives and mothers of the nation?"

A.—"The social trend is that the housewife and mother shall be more and more released from the drudgery of the home. We are going to see that in future years a greater extension of community laundries and other facilities of that kind are made to lighten the care of housewives and mothers. The school today is undertaking more and more the care of the child."

Q.—"Would there still be taxes to pay under the new system?"

A.—"The cost of social service will have to be met. The individual would still have to pay taxes, but under our general scheme of financing, he or she would be relieved of taxation as it is at the present time. Today in this city (Regina) 58c out of every dollar goes to the loan companies and bondholders, and the same thing is true of our rural municipalities."

Q.—"Who would make up the personnel of the Planning Board?"

A.—"The Government would find material for the Planning Board. They might select a man of the calibre of G. D. H. Cole—an economic expert, who would understand the results of economic actions. To assist him statisticians and technical experts of proven worth in their respective fields would be employed. All these would work in conjunction with people representative of our agricultural and workers' associations."

Q.—"Is it not true that in some lines you would have a shortage of goods?"

A.—"We must bear in mind that for some time

to come our demands on industry will be enormous. We want to supply our wants before we enjoy our leisure."

Q.—"Will this destroy initiative?"

A.—"What initiative have the 700,000 who are unemployed today? The only initiative they have is to receive the dole or die. What incentive or initiative would you have under this plan of organization? You would have this, that every man would know definitely that he would have security and that he would have an opportunity of increasing his standard of living and of rising through his industry to the highest position in that industry. Today the average man knows that he is going to stay at the same level. Under our system in his leisure time he would be able to follow his own particular hobby and exercise his own initiative in dozens of ways. Today leisure is unemployment and he can exercise no enthusiasm under unemployment. The few at the top have amassed great wealth through no efforts of their own. With planned economy in society there will be an opportunity to exercise all forms of industry; not only industrial work, but art, music, etc., because there would be time and opportunity."

Q.—"Would it not be better to let the people do their own co-operative marketing rather than to set up a State Marketing Board?"

A.—"The present co-operative organizations are far too scarce. Our experience of organizations is not sufficient to enable us to do this thing; and it would be necessary to go through a period of very large State administration before we can get our people organized to the point where we can carry on through our own co-operative organizations, but we should work towards co-operative endeavor in this field."

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## COMPENSATION

Q.—"What about compensation?"

A.—"In our land policy we have a definite statement. Under our land policy it is proposed that upon request by the man who is foreclosed or about to be foreclosed or evicted, the property will be revalued and non-interest-bearing bonds will be issued to be retired over a long period of years. The same thing might be applied to certain types of industry.

"When we start discussing compensation, we must remember that the compensation given must be based upon the findings of your future planning board, and their decision as to the volume of purchasing power which must go out into circulation year after year, and the compensation cannot be greater in any year than the board feels can be given without endangering the general purchasing power of the people. We shall have a managed currency. That currency must be equal, or nearly equal, to the volume of goods distributable in any given year. The compensation given must be a compensation which will have due regard to the amount of currency which must go into circulation in any given year. It must be a balanced currency. We arrive at this point: that in compensating industries taken over, we will have due regard to the interests of society as a whole, and at the same time protect the individual in society. We will compensate small bondholders in full in order to give them a reasonable purchasing power. And in compensating large holders of capital or bonds, our discount will be continuously heavier in order that we will not build up capital in the hands of one to the detriment of the whole."

Q.—“Suppose that certain industrialists were to refuse and resist after the Government had decreed that their industries were to be taken over and operated as a public utility?”

A.—“They would be in the same position as the people against whom Section 98 is used today. Only Section 98 would be used in a different way.”

Q.—“Would the American Government be used by private capitalist exploiters for the collection of their debts?”

A.—“That has been tested recently. The House of Morgan, the Chase National Bank, and others have been interested in the payment of the French loan recently, but the arms of the United States were not used to collect from France. Why, then should they be used to collect from anyone else? There is a reason, too, for that. That is, that the economic interests of the United States as a country, conflict with the interests of the United States investors. The United States as a country does not want to be paid by Germany or France. If she is paid with gold, there is less gold outside the United States to buy United States goods, and that aggravates internal conditions for the people. If she is paid with goods, it puts more goods into the country. Her economic interests as a nation are opposed to the individual interests of her investors, and you have not the tendency in these days on the part of the national governments to go out and fight battles for individual investors.

Q.—“Who would be the Board of Valuers, and would there be any board of appeal? In other words, are they going to be satisfied, that is, those who are to receive compensation? Who would set the compensations?”

A.—“A board would be set up for this purpose, and their decision must be regarded as final. Today when you decide the compensation to be given to a farmer you set up a board of arbitration and their decision is final.”

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## SOCIALIZATION OF INDUSTRY

Q.—“Is the final objective of this group to socialize industry in its entirety?”

A.—“The wording of the objective is ‘Social Ownership of all resources and the machinery of wealth production.’ This, therefore, includes all industries. We recognize the rights of the individual to own personal property which he can use for his comfort and well-being. Personal property is inclusive of home, clothing, furniture, etc.”

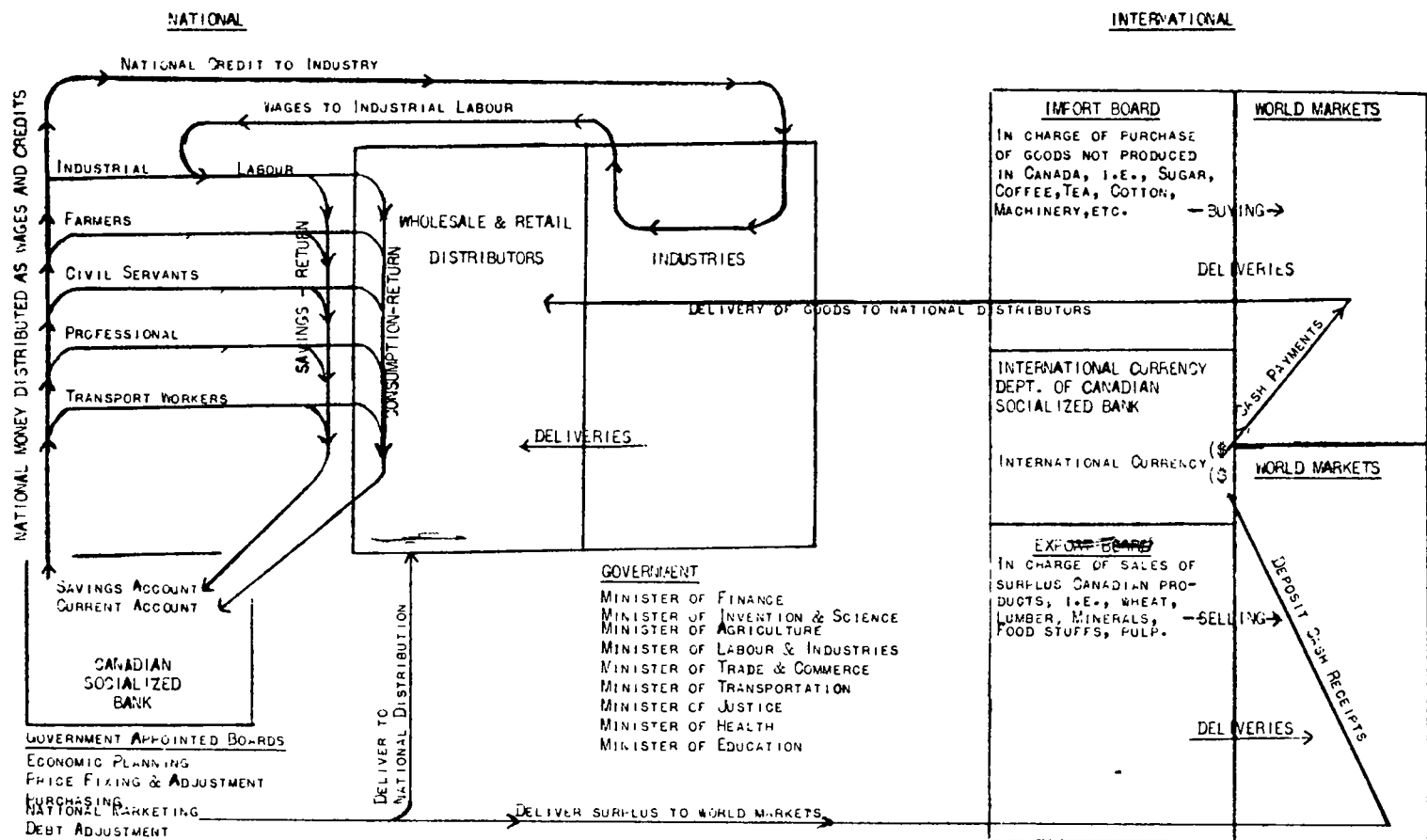
Q.—“What would occur in the case of the Farmer-Labor Group having the largest group in the House, and the Government in power resigning?”

A.—“In that event, the method of the organization would be this: Being the largest group in the House, and the Government resigning, it is likely that this group would be called upon to form a Government. This would be done. The program would then be brought in by the new Government in its entirety. If the program is rejected by the Legislature it would be up to the other groups to form a Government. We do not intend to compromise.”

Q.—“How do you define a Co-operative Commonwealth?”

A.—“A Co-operative Commonwealth is an organization of society in which the principal means of production, distribution and exchange shall be socially or co-operatively owned by the people, so as

# ECONOMIC PROGRAMME



This chart is submitted by the Central Office. It may not be complete insofar as all details are concerned, but is given as an interpretation of a plan on which it would be possible for us to base a new order of society. It is given also as an outline to substantiate the beliefs of the Farmer-Labor Group and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation as a whole, that fundamental economic changes can be made constitutionally.

Let us assume in the explanation of this chart that in the next election the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation has elected the largest group of candidates. The Governor-General would ask the leader to form a government. The Cabinet would be set up and would proceed along the following lines:

Five Boards of Commissioners, the personnel of which must be experts in their particular capacities, would be created at once, namely:

1. Economic Planning Board.
2. Price Fixing and Adjustment Board.
3. Purchasing Board.
4. National Marketing Board.
5. Debt Adjustment Board.

(See Chart).

As soon as possible Parliament would pass necessary legislation for socialization of banking, which includes the issue of currency and credit. Socialization of transportation and socialization of industry; operation and control of which are essential to the welfare of the people.

In the transition period and until the people have an opportunity to transfer their savings from the chartered banks to our socialized bank, the government will guarantee savings deposits at least up to the amount of \$5000.00 which is the maximum amount now allowed to be placed with the Post Office Savings Bank.

**Economic Planning Board.**—The Economic Planning Board would assist the Public Works Department to immediately place all workers in useful and remunerative employment, make a complete survey of all natural resources, all available supplies and outline future developments.

**Price Fixing and Adjustment Board.**—In our plan we have divided society into seven main groups and the particular function of our Price Fixing and Adjustment Board is to fix the remuneration for services rendered to each of these groups of society so that an equilibrium may be maintained as nearly as is humanly possible.

**Purchasing Board.**—The function of our Purchasing Board is to purchase goods and commodities within our country and deliver them to the Marketing Board for sale and distribution to satisfy national needs and for export. Through its Import Department to purchase from world markets those goods not produced in Canada.

**Marketing Board.**—The function of the Marketing Board is to market all goods; to sell to national distributors sufficient goods to satisfy consumption and through its Export Department to sell our surpluses abroad.

**Debt Adjustment Board.**—The Debt Adjustment Board is not a permanent feature, but is necessary to straighten out our present complicated financial problems.

Now let us follow the course of purchasing power or remuneration for services

rendered as it travels from our socialized bank through society's component parts absolutely without interest or the creation of interest-bearing debts.

**Transport Workers.**—The first group shown in our chart is the Transport Workers, compensated for services rendered through the Transportation Department and from our National Bank.

**Professional.**—The second group is the Professional group, composed of Doctors, Dentists, Teachers, etc. Our teaching profession is already organized so as to make possible remuneration for services rendered from our National Bank. We also have an example of organization in another group of professional people, our Municipal Doctors. This must be broadened out into what is called for in our platform; socialization of health and medical services.

**Civil Servants.**—This group includes our unemployed, who are already maintained by society as a whole.

**Farmers.**—Are compensated for services rendered, by the establishment of a fixed price for their products, corresponding as nearly as possible to the remuneration given to the preceding groups.

Before touching the next three groups, let us follow the course (see chart) of the distribution of national money. In any of these groups the same course is taken, that is, they take the major portion of their purchasing power to the wholesale and retail distributors and purchase the necessary goods. This purchasing power eventually finds itself back again in our socialized bank.

**Savings.**—We have provided in the chart a savings return. This is a matter of convenience making it possible for any individual to handle conveniently money not necessary for immediate necessities. There will be no interest paid on deposits or charged on loans.

Now let us touch on the other three groups of society.

**Industry.**—The first is Industry. When purchasing power is put into circulation through the first four groups we find that our stock of goods already in wholesale and retail distribution will soon become depleted and, in the natural course of events, these distributors will send their orders to our factories. To keep the people supplied with the necessary goods, credit is advanced from our socialized bank through our Industrial Boards to our industries (see chart). As orders are placed and credit is available our industries are prepared to fill such orders.

**Industrial Labor.**—The remuneration paid to this group for services rendered will be as nearly as possible equal to the amount received by other groups.

**Wholesale and Retail Distributors.**—Our Price Fixing Board has absolute control of the remuneration allowed to wholesale and retail distributors for their services in distribution either on a percentage or a salary basis.

**National Program.**—We have made as complete a separation as possible, between our National and International activities. This is to show first of all that it is possible to establish a society within our own country, which is based on the principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation,

without the necessity of having all the world socialized at the same time. This is an argument which is advanced by many of the opponents of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Movement. We wish to show clearly that we need not wait for international changes in order to effect great changes within our own Dominion. When we have issued sufficient purchasing power to all of the groups of society within our own country to allow them to purchase all they need of those articles produced or manufactured within our own country, we have accomplished the necessary change insofar as our national production is concerned and we must go to the world markets and buy those goods not produced here, in order to raise our general standard of living. HOW IS THIS TO BE DONE?

**International Program.**—Our Purchasing Board has purchased all wheat, lumber, minerals, which are produced to excess in Canada. The surplus is put under the control of our National Marketing Board which sells these goods on the world market through its Export Department. The money received for these goods is placed in the International Currency Department of our socialized bank (see chart).

When industries or wholesale distributors run short of goods not produced in Canada, an order is placed with the Import Department of our Purchasing Board. This Board will go to the world's markets and buy goods needed in this country, such as sugar, coffee, tea, cotton, machinery, etc. The money placed in our International Currency Department is used for the purchase of these necessary importations.

As an example of the way in which we can sever our internal and external prices. Assume that our National Marketing Board has one million bushels of wheat for which our Purchasing Board has paid \$1.00 per bushel in Canadian currency. This million bushels of wheat is placed on the world markets and we receive twenty-five cents per bushel in international currency. This creates a credit deposit in our International Currency Department of \$250,000. With this amount our Import Board buys \$50,000 worth of sugar, \$50,000 worth of coffee, tea, cotton, etc.

There can be no question of Canada's ability to produce large surpluses of exportable goods. For instance, Canadian shoe factories as at present equipped, if operating to full capacity, can produce all our yearly requirements in boots and shoes in seventeen working days. See Hansard.

We have a similar situation in most lines of commodity production now, and, with the establishment of a board for scientific research and invention, given full power to aid productive industry, we shall soon be in a position to produce almost all of our domestic requirements, while we may find difficulties in the way of dealing with other nations, we are convinced that, within a short time after we have assumed control at Ottawa, we shall find people of other nations ready and anxious to follow our lead in bringing order out of present chaotic conditions.

We suggest a close study of this chart and the explanations offered. If questions are brought up please write to Central Office and we will do our best to reply giving further explanations.



to satisfy the needs of humanity. It involves economic planning upon the basis of co-operation. It does not mean that the home in which we live shall not be our home or the personal property that we can use shall not be our personal property. That is not visualized by any group of Socialists today."

Q.—"Before we can have a system of production for use and not for profit, you must own the machine. What is the intention of the Farmer-Labor Group with regard to getting control of the machine, economic power? What plans have we?"

A.—"The plans of necessity vary from time to time. We are not going to be bothered with having to formulate many plans with regard to taking over the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange. We have an economic crisis or an economic collapse. We had a crisis in 1917—a war crisis. At that time the government decreed that every able-bodied man between certain ages should permit himself to be organized by the government in defence of our institutions. They were so organized. Thus our men did not say in what manner or upon what basis they should be organized. If it was right in 1917, when institutions were at stake, to organize the life of the country, now in 1933, when the life of the country is at stake, we should organize the machinery of production, and on exactly the same basis. The government decided in 1917 as to the terms upon which the man-life of the country should be organized. Under a similar emergency we should decide upon what basis we are going to take over these industries. There are many industries virtually bankrupt. They should be taken over as bankrupt concerns. There are other organizations that may be able to make out a case for rather different treatment. If so, then that should be considered. The point is this: That upon the economic circumstances that exist, the plans of the body organizing the industrial life of the State should be determined."

Q.—"How are we going to carry on a distributing system? Would we have co-operative organizations working with the State or working under the control of the State and selling at State prices?"

A.—"Our co-operative organizations in Canada are far too insufficient to allow us to have much hope of setting up distribution on co-operative basis with the co-operative system we have now. We might have a State distributing agency, for instance, in which the present storekeeper would become a civil servant and have his salary paid by the State, and the prices governed by the State to give people a decent standard of living"

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## EDUCATION

A. —"The necessity for this plank has been driven home during the past year or two."

It is proposed that educational costs shall be a matter of provincial concern, equalizing the costs over the whole province. It is proposed to set up an independent commission, non-political, which will supervise education from a point of view of efficiency rather than politics.

Q. "Explain what is meant by the equalization of educational opportunity and costs by establishing a provincial unit for educational administration, and if School Boards will be done away with?"

A. —"It means that today there is an unequal distribution of both opportunity and costs. In some districts where they are well able to pay they have no taxation sometimes, because these districts are

settled by elderly people who have no children attending school. In the newer districts the children have not the educational opportunity because the district is poor and the school district cannot finance its own educational facilities. This is, of course, unfair. This clause does not necessarily mean that School Board would be done away with. It does mean that the actual payment for education should be made by the province as a whole, in order to equalize costs and opportunity."

Q.—"Explain the clause reading as follows: 'The establishment of a body upon which the teaching profession shall be adequately represented, to supervise the training, certification and efficiency of the profession.'"

A.—"There would be a provincial unit of administration set up."

Q.—"How would you equalize the cost of education?"

A.—"Under the present condition you have great inequality. Some districts are able to pay more and some next to nothing. We would apportion the costs of the entire educational system on an equalized assessment basis. The scheme will have to be worked out from that basis. This does not necessarily mean the abolition of the local School Board."

"School equipment and school books would be obtained through a central unit, and we would provide our children free text books, which are a great burden now, particularly in higher grade schools."

"Today we have inequality of payment for teachers. Under an equalized system there would be something like they have in Alberta, a minimum salary payable from the central unit and the teachers could be graded and placed in the schools for which they are most suitable, and they would be encouraged in becoming more efficient, because promotion would depend upon their efficiency."

(c) The establishment of a body upon which the teaching profession shall be adequately represented, to supervise the training, certification and efficiency of the profession.

"One of the reasons for placing this in the platform is that in the past the training and certification of teachers have not been very satisfactory. It is felt that the teaching body should have some representation on a committee which deals with the training and general certification of the teaching body."

(d) The teaching of the principles of co-operation.

"This is one of the most important planks in this particular program. If we are going to establish a Co-operative Commonwealth, we must have co-operation definitely taught. If a Farmer-Labor Government is returned to power in the Province of Saskatchewan, one of the first things that the Head of the Department of Education would have to do would be to call together the teachers of the various points in the Province, explain co-operation to them, and then tell them to go into the schools and teach co-operation."

Q.—"Regarding the teaching of co-operation in the schools. Would it be done from a social standpoint?"

A.—"Yes."



## SOCIALIZATION OF HEALTH

### Socialization of all health services.

Q.—"What does socialization of medicine mean? Does it mean that medical services would be free to all?"

A.—"Socialization of medicine means that medical treatment shall be available to people, not in proportion to the amount they can pay for it, but in proportion to their need. When we say socialization of health services we mean this: that we would call for a socialized health treatment in which medical attention would be available to everyone in accordance with their needs. We would have a medical service of doctors, nurses and hospitals, available for the treatment of all cases."

Q.—"What is the attitude of the medical profession towards socialization?"

A.—"The medical profession is divided. A few years ago it was unanimously against it. Now they are finding it difficult to make a living, and there is a very large and growing feeling among the medical men that this must come."

Q.—"Does the Farmer-Labor Group intend to socialize all health services?"

A.—"Yes."

\* \* \*

## LAND POLICY

### Social legislation to secure to the worker and the farmer:

- (a) An adequate income and leisure with an effective voice in the management of his industry.
- (b) Freedom of speech, and the right of assembly.

Q.—"What would be the unit of a holding? On what basis would the farmer get protection, e.g., quarter-section, half-section, or three-quarter sections?"

A.—"The details will be left to a Committee to work out."

Q.—"Where does farm machinery stand? Is it privately owned or socially?"

A.—"In the various occupations there would be certain utensils for the development of that occupation and the machinery necessary for such occupations would not be socially owned but would be individually owned."

Q.—"Will collectivized farming be forced on the people of Saskatchewan?"

A.—"No. The development of agriculture in Saskatchewan is a matter of the Saskatchewan farmers' own choice."

Q.—"Is there really any difference between a combine and a lathe?"

A.—"Combines are owned by the individuals and lathes are not. Evolution of agriculture has not gone as far as the evolution of industry."

Q.—"In what sense do you mean to say machinery for agricultural production is privately owned?"

A.—"On individual farms today the farmer must use the combine himself, whereas in the factory tools of production are used by all workers."

Q.—"Can a Use-hold title be willed under our policy?"

A.—"Yes, providing they will continue to use the land."

Q.—“What method would you adopt in dealing with land when a certain amount of agricultural land is socialized and a certain amount is not?”

A.—“The essential thing about farming is not the land itself but the production. You want to prevent the possibility of one man obtaining control of production and profit out of his neighbor. You set up a State Marketing Board. Every farmer is treated the same whether he holds the land under a lease or not. He produces for use and not for profit. You stabilize the price of produce, and in this way the farmer receives his remuneration.”

Q.—“How much land will a man be allowed to hold?”

A.—“We cannot definitely state how much land a man will be allowed to hold, but it will give him a good standard of living.”

Q.—“Can you give an explanation of Clause 2 of our Provincial Economic Policy?”

“**Security of Tenure** to be obtained by institution of perpetual ‘use-hold’ on home and lands instead of patents or Torrens’ title. Substitution of perpetual ‘use-hold’ for home and land titles when and if requested by the present registered owner or dispossessed owner who now occupies under a lease. The prevention of immediate foreclosures due to arrears of mortgage instalments or purchase agreements with mortgage, land and investment companies and private individuals, by an exchange of Provincial non-interest bearing bonds for equity based on actual economic value of the land and homes, and not on their speculative prices.”

A.—“This is a point of attack. The Liberal party recently has adopted a very large portion of our program, as they usually do immediately prior to election, forgetting all about it after they are elected. They say first that we are going to take away all the land of all the people in the Province. That, of course, is absolutely untrue. We are endeavoring under this policy to give security of tenure in the land to those who wish to hold the land in order that they may use it. Not security of tenure to the land companies or to those holding it for speculative purposes or purposes of exploitation. The Liberals in this country are proud of the fact that they inherit all the traditions of Liberalism in Great Britain. But prior to the last election in Great Britain the Liberal Party of Great Britain adopted a land policy as follows: ‘On an appointed date the State shall be deemed to have resumed possession of all land in the United Kingdom, which at that date is used for or capable of use for the production of foodstuffs, timber and other natural products.’ Because having resumed possession the State was to have the right to transfer any cultivatable land to any person competent to use it to the advantage of the community, to be held in cultivating tenure under a use-hold title. That is the policy of the British Liberal Party, and similar to ours.

“Today in the Province of Saskatchewan thousands of our farmers and home-owners are in a position where they may be dispossessed. Our mortgages all contain a clause which makes the holding considered as a lease when the mortgage is not met. The situation is such that it is absolutely impossible for the farmers to ever redeem their land.

“We have had no constructive suggestions outside the Farmer-Labor Group unless, of course, the **Permanent Debt Tribunal** proposed by the Liberal Party can be considered the solution. It would be a solution for the mortgage companies admitting, as it does, the permanency of debt.

“We propose that land socialization shall be

voluntary. Those who have Torrens' titles and wish to hold them, do so. If a man has a small mortgage against his land and thinks that a Torrens' title would be superior to the title we propose then he may pay off the mortgage and retain his title. Many cannot do this, and so we have to put forward a scheme for security of tenure. This scheme may take some little time to work out. This is the one direct pledge we make that if the Farmer-Labor Government is returned to power we will immediately place on the statute books all legislation necessary to give security of tenure in land and home to our people.

"The owner of heavily mortgaged land may apply to the Government for a re-valuation of that land. It was bought possibly at a speculative price, a price which will never enable that man to pay for it or to make a living out of it if he continues to pay interest. The land will be re-valued on a basis of productivity. The land would then be taken over by the Province. The company holding the mortgage would be given its proportion of its equity in the land in bonds and the farmer would be given his proportion of the equity in bonds. These bonds bear no interest and would be retired over a period of years. The State has secured to that man the use of that land upon which he has possibly put his life-work and upon which he has built his home and improvements. It is the only scheme which will give the man security in his land and in his home. He will be given a 'use hold title.' That 'use hold title' will secure to him the use of the land as long as he wants to use it. Moreover, he may will the land to his son, who after him may wish to use it. The only difference between the use hold title and the Torrens title is this: that the use hold title may never be mortgaged. The Torrens title is really a mortgage title. We have seen it applied to Torrens title in this Province in this way. Thirty or forty years ago we had land clear of debt and today it has an unbearable burden of debt. If we had had the use hold title this burden of debt would not have been on the shoulders of agriculture at the present time.

"The use hold title will also be transferable. The improvements placed on the land will be the property of the man who places the improvements there, so that if he wishes to transfer the land to someone else he will be at liberty to sell the improvements. If he cannot sell them at the time when the land is taken over by someone else there will have to be a State organization which will take over the obligation on a re-valued basis.

"These are salient points in connection with the land tenure scheme. There is going to be no forcing of people who do not want to do this, but we believe that once this is widely instituted in Saskatchewan, its advantages will be so obvious that there will be no difficulty whatever, not only in continuing it but in extending it. Our land tenure scheme is so easily misrepresented that it will be a point of attack, but in spite of this it will accomplish its purpose. **That is security of Tenure.**"

Q.—"You said there would be no eviction. Why should a man apply for use hold lease when we have guaranteed him security of tenure?"

A.—"We have guaranteed him security of tenure for the time being, but we will afterwards expect him to apply for use hold title."

Q.—"Is it the policy not to allow land to be sold?"

A.—"There is nothing in this policy which pre-

vents land to which the owner has acquired title being sold."

Q.—"Is it a clear-cut policy with this organization that our program is complete socialization of all land in the Province of Saskatchewan?"

A.—"The objective of this organization is the complete socialization of the Natural Resources and machinery of production and exchange, with the exception of those things mentioned in the policy as not being socialized and that exception is that if a man does not wish to take a use-hold title and he has a Torrens title, we will allow him to hold his Torrens title."

Q.—"Will the Use-lease system give the farmer and worker absolute security of land and home?"

A.—"Yes. We pledge that the first legislation which will be passed when we get into power will be security of tenure to farmers and workers."

Q.—"Is a Use-hold title transferable?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"What about the holder of a Torrens title?"

A.—"He will not be interfered with."

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## GENERAL

Q.—"What would you say were the five primary planks in the platform?"

A.—"As far as the planks are concerned, I think all the planks we have in the platform are desirable. At present, the pressing problems provincially are, of course, the problems of security and debt. Those are the ones to emphasize at the moment. In the Federal field, we have security and debt and also economic planning, commercial relationships and finance."

Q.—"Under Socialism, will a man only work six hours a day, and the farmer fourteen hours?"

A.—"Under a planned economy it will not be necessary for the farmer to work more than six hours a day. There would be no need to. We have the leisure now, only it is not divided up properly."

Q.—"Will the farmer have a surplus above his standard of living?"

A.—"As the system goes into effect, that will be worked out. You cannot decide at the moment how much will be needed."

Q.—"Do you see any particular disaster in having a surplus?"

A.—"No. In the initial stages, there would be in effect some degree of what some might term 'exploitation.'"

Q.—"What would the party do with regard to controlling the internal consumption of farm produce?"

A.—"They would encourage the internal consumption of farm produce. One of the difficulties today is that while there are a good many people who could eat eggs and meat, etc., they are unable to buy them."

Q.—"What steps would they take with regard to other provinces shipping goods in to cut down the price?"

A.—"If Saskatchewan succeeded in raising the standard of living of the people within its own bor-

ders we would have no difficulty whatever with that, because Alberta and Manitoba would follow suit."

Q.—"Is there anything in our platform that will prevent a group of farmers getting together and working out a co-operative scheme?"

A.—"No, and we would encourage everything that would lead to a Co-operative Commonwealth."

Q.—"Our platform is mostly in the Federal field. Suppose we get a majority in the House of Commons, and you put your platform through, how are you going to deal with the Senate?"

A.—"All governing bodies shall be elected. We believe that the Senate of Canada as at present constituted is out of date and due for abolition. We would attempt to abolish the Senate."

Q.—"In some of this legislation we have been discussing are we not liable to have the courts declare some of the things we are going to do unconstitutional?"

A.—"I think that most of the things we have been discussing are constitutional and within the law. Some of them will probably be challenged. We are told again and again that since the Statute of Westminster was passed, Canada is a co-partner with Great Britain, and if we are, then we have equal rights with Great Britain, and, under the fundamental rights of British Democracy, Parliament is at all times supreme."

Q.—"Under the new order, who is going to carry the burden of the drones?"

A.—"I do not agree that in the properly organized social order that the drones would continue to be a serious problem. Today, the average drone or lazy man is the square peg in the round hole. They are lazy because they thoroughly dislike the work they have got to do. Within capitalism, square pegs are constantly being driven into round holes."

Q.—"You say that the only thing we have definitely promised to do is to keep the farmer in his home. What is there to stop us from putting the whole of our platform into effect?"

A.—"A higher standard of living depends very largely on the control of the Federal Government. Trade, commerce, currency, credit, economic planning, are all in the wider sense Federal matters, and until you can raise that standard of living through Federal Planning, you cannot put into effect the economic policies in full that you have in this particular platform. When I said that was the only definite promise we made at this time, I did not mean that was the only thing we could do. I believe that if the Farmer-Labor Government were to do this, no one else would dare undo it. Having done this, the Government of Saskatchewan would be faced with the most severe pressure from every vested interest in the country. For this reason, it is imperative that we drive home to our people the absolute necessity of securing control in the Federal field, or of arranging for much closer co-operation between the four Western Governments. I believe that one of the first things the Farmer-Labor Government could do in this province after having given that security would be to call into conference not only the three prime ministers of these provinces, but the three cabinets, and if necessary under the conditions that are coming to arrange for joint sessions of the three legislatures with a view to backing up the economic policies necessary on these Western plains. What we are anxious to do is this: not to promise our people to do something and fall short of those promises. That would be fatal. Let us

promise the minimum and give the maximum rather than promise the maximum and give the minimum."

Q.—"Why not have one Western Government?"

A.—"These governments were set up in the day of the old ox-drawn buggy, when distances were very great, but today, with the modern train, automobile, telephone, etc., there is no reason why we should have three governments ministering to less than 2½ millions of people."

Q.—"Has the Federal Government the authority to set up a Government by a Commission in the Province of Saskatchewan if asked to?"

A.—"No right exists to enable the Federal Government to do this, and they have no power to exercise such a right. In other words, the Federal Government has no right to supercede a Provincial Government."

**Note**—In the case of Premier Lang's Government in Australia, his party polled 512,000 votes against the Commonwealth Party of 508,000 votes, but the 508,000 votes happened to carry more seats than the 512,000 votes. This proves that in spite of intensive propaganda against the Lang Government, Premier Lang came within an ace of having a majority of votes within that situation.

Q.—(Regarding Clause 10 of Objective) "Equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex." "This means, no doubt, that women in industry would receive equal pay for equal work. The economic independence for women means more than equal wages. Women are not going to take to domestic life as it now exists in the country. We are going to have women leaving country life for industrial life. How will we determine the housewife's wages?"

A.—"When we speak of 'men' we use 'men' in the legal sense. You ask what we are going to do with regard to paying the woman for domestic work? This is an important issue. There is nothing that presents a more serious problem than this, and particularly among the country women. We see women in the country working 18 hours a day, and the whole thing is a tragedy, especially when we have millions in horsepower available if we had the sense to use it. All these problems centre around one problem. That is the problem of socialization. The woman of today is getting away from the idea of domestic work generally. That is because of the economic conditions in which we find ourselves, and something will have to be done to make the woman more free. I do not think this will be immediately done, but that the ultimate solution will be that the woman who stays in the home and raises a family will be regarded as a citizen who is doing a most important work for the State, and will be in receipt of an independent income for doing so, but we are as yet some distance from this. To preserve our family life, we shall have to make the woman in the home just as independent as she would be if she were in some line of work where she would receive an independent income. Even our women today are not persuaded that this is the right way to handle this problem, nor are they insistent that this be done. Until they are it cannot be done."

Q.—"Supposing we were in the position of having the largest majority group in the House but without a complete majority and were called upon to form a Government?"

A.—"We would form a Government, bring down our policies as a whole, place them clearly before the people of the Province and the House and, if defeated, we would resign."

# **The Saskatchewan Farmer-Labor Group ECONOMIC POLICY Federal**

## **PREAMBLE:**

In the opinion of the organized Farmer-Labor Group in Saskatchewan the present economic crisis is due to the inherent unsoundness of the capitalist system, which is based on private ownership of resources and the capitalistic control of production and distribution.

## **OBJECTIVE:**

The social ownership of all resources and the machinery of wealth production to the end that we may establish a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the basic principle regulating production, distribution and exchange, will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits.

In order to facilitate the attainment of the above objective we propose, if elected, to enact immediately the following measures:

- (1) The establishment of a planned system of national economy for the production, distribution and exchange of all goods and services.
- (2) Socialization of the banking, credit and financial system of the country, together with the social ownership, development, operation and control of utilities and natural resources.
- (3) Social legislation to secure to the worker and the farmer:—
  - (a) An adequate income and leisure with an effective voice in the management of his industry.
  - (b) Freedom of speech and the right of assembly.
- (4) Retention and extension of all existing social legislation and facilities, with adequate provision for insurance against illness, accident, old age and unemployment.
- (5) Remove the burden of debt which hangs so heavily over society at the present time.
- (6) Adequate provision for the economic security of returned soldiers and their dependents.
- (7) To open negotiations immediately with all exporting countries with a view to entering into trade treaties designed to bring about the free exchange of commodities.
- (8) The development of Churchill as a free port of entry for Western Canada, and that the Government of Canada insure vessels operating in and out of Churchill at the same rate that governs the same class of ship and cargo entering and leaving other ports in Canada.
- (9) The encouragement of all co-operative enterprises which are steps towards the achievement of the Co-operative Commonwealth.
- (10) Equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex.
- (11) That all governing bodies be elected by popular vote of all resident adults, and the abolition of election deposits for candidates for all public offices.
- (12) Socialization of all health services.
- (13) To humanize the law and bring it into harmony with the needs of the people.

N.B.—We are pledged to support all Provincial Policies not included in the Federal Program.

## Provincial

### PREAMBLE:

In the opinion of the organized Farmer-Labor Group in Saskatchewan the present economic crisis is due to the inherent unsoundness of the capitalist system, which is based on private ownership of resources and the capitalistic control of production and distribution.

### OBJECTIVE:

The social ownership of all resources and the machinery of wealth production to the end that we may establish a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the basic principle regulating production, distribution and exchange, will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits.

In order to facilitate the attainment of the above objective we propose, if elected, to enact immediately, the following measures:

- (1) The establishment of a planned system of social economy for the production, distribution and exchange of all goods and services.
- (2) Security of tenure to be obtained by institution of perpetual "use hold" on home and lands instead of patents or Torrens' title. Substitution of perpetual "use hold" for home and land titles when and if requested by the present registered owner, or dispossessed owner who now occupies under a lease. The prevention of immediate foreclosures, due to arrears of mortgage instalments or purchase agreements with mortgage, land and investment companies and private individuals, by an exchange of provincial non-interest bearing bonds for equity based on actual economic value of the land and homes, and not on their speculative price.
- (3) To remove the burden of debt that hangs so heavily over society at the present time.
- (4) Social Legislation to secure to the worker and farmer:—
  - (a) An adequate income and leisure, with an effective voice in the management of his industry.
  - (b) Freedom of speech and the right of assembly.
- (5) Retention and extension of all existing social legislation and facilities, with adequate provision for insurance against illness, accident, old age and unemployment.
- (6) That all governing bodies be elected by popular vote of all resident adults, and that election deposits for candidates for all public offices be abolished.
- (7) The encouragement of all co-operative enterprises which are steps toward the achievement of the Co-operative Commonwealth.
- (8) Equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex.
- (9) Socialization of all Health services.
- (10) Education Program:—
  - (a) The equalization of educational opportunity and costs by establishing a provincial unit for educational administration.
  - (b) The placing of education under a non-political commission with a view to preventing outside interference and promoting general efficiency.



- (c) The establishment of a body upon which the teaching profession shall be adequately represented, to supervise the training, certification and efficiency of the profession.
  - (d) The teaching of the principles of co-operation.
  - (e) The teaching of the origin of money and its function as a medium of exchange.
  - (f) Elimination of all glorification of war, and to substitute calisthenic drill in place of cadet training.
- (11) To humanize the law and bring it into harmony with the actual needs of the people.

N.B.—We are pledged to support all federal policies not included in the Provincial Program.

The Farmer-Labor Group believe in religious freedom and will not interfere with or in any way restrict the right of the people to worship as they see fit.

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## A REPLY TO LIBERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS

Constant attacks are being made by the Liberal party, and chiefly by "The Saskatchewan Liberal," the party's propaganda sheet, on the Farmer-Labor Land Policy. The following from the "Saskatchewan Liberal" of May 11th is a typical example of the manner in which it is presented, viz:—

"The C.C.F. plan seeks to socialize all land. It is visionary and impractical. IT DEMANDS YOUR TITLE."

The latter statement is absolutely false. In dealing with this matter it is very noticeable that the Liberal party never quote from the Farmer-Labor Agricultural Land Policy itself, but always from the C.C.F. Speakers' Handbook. In doing this Liberal speakers and candidates take their cue from their provincial organizer, W. F. Kerr, who makes a practise of selecting such passages as suit his purpose, and in removing them from their context distorts their meaning. The falsity of the above statement will be seen from the following proposed classification of land taken from the Farmer-Labor Agricultural Land Policy, viz:

Class A—Crown lands, occupancy of which, under our policy, will be granted by "use-hold title."

Class B—Lands which have already been taken over by municipalities for non-payment of taxes. These will be taken over from the municipalities by the government on a plan of adjustment, and, as far as possible, will be returned to the original owners under a "use-hold title."

Class C—Lands which are so heavily loaded with debt that the owner cannot meet his obligations. These will be taken over by the government **only on voluntary application of the owner**, and after adjustment of outstanding indebtedness and revaluation, a "use-hold title" will be issued giving the holder absolute security of tenure as long as he cares to use it, and with power to will it to his heirs.

Class D—Lands held by individuals who have not become financially embarrassed, and who feel that no safeguards are necessary. In all these cases the owners will be left in undisputed possession, and their title to the land will not be interfered with in any way.

It is perfectly clear from the above, that not one single farmer in Saskatchewan will be forced to

exchange his Torrens title for a "use-hold title." Only crown lands and lands already lost to the owner through non-payment of taxes will come under the "use-hold" system, except on the owner's personal application. Lands held by farmers who are free of debt will not be taken over unless they themselves ask that that be done.

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### **Another Example of Liberal Tactics**

They have issued a pamphlet entitled "The Best Way Is the Liberal Way." On page 5, we find the following:

"SECURITY OF TENURE" for the time being" only.

W.—That's what they say all right. Here it is—page 17 C.C.F. handbook.

"This is the one direct pledge we make that if the Farmer-Labor Government is returned to power we will immediately place on the statute books all legislation necessary to give security of tenure in land and home to our people."

But here's the other side of it—over here on page 17.

"We have guaranteed him security of tenure for the time being, but we will afterwards expect him to apply for use-hold title."

After quoting the above we find the following.

W.—You lose your title anyway, either to the man or to the company who holds the mortgage or to the C.C.F. They have you coming and going, no matter what you do.

R.—Read the part about security of tenure again that says "for the time being." What does that mean?

W.—Exactly what it says. It also says, "but we will afterwards expect him to apply for use-hold title," and my friend you know when a Government expects you to do something it does not take it long to make a law to compel you to do so. There's nothing to it; if you are heavily in debt you have no way out, under the C.C.F. plan except to become a renter with the C.C.F. your landlord."

If our supporters will turn to page 17 of the Speaker's Handbook they will find that in between the two assertions or paragraphs quoted by the Liberals and after a lengthy explanation following the first quotation, the following question appears.

Question: "You said there would be no eviction. Why should a man apply for "use-hold" title when we have guaranteed him security of tenure?"

Answer: "We have guaranteed him security of tenure for the time being, but we will afterwards expect him to apply for "use-hold" title."

To one who will read page No. 17 in full, it is quite clear that the answer implies that when a farmer makes voluntary application for assistance in a case where he is unable to take care of his indebtedness, the Government will first of all arrange for a settlement with the creditors as outlined in our land policy. The farmer is guaranteed security of tenure from the date the Farmer-Labor Government takes office, but after the settlement has been made, then, he will apply for the "use-hold title" in order to complete the transaction.

**If you have not a copy of the Farmer-Labor Agricultural Land Policy, send for one to the Central Office. Carry it with you, and you will have no difficulty in refuting Liberal speakers' arguments.**

